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Publication number: **0 639 335 A1**

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

Application number: **94111690.7**

Int. Cl.⁶: **A23L 2/44, A23C 9/154,
A23C 9/137**

Date of filing: **27.07.94**

Priority: **30.07.93 CH 2304/93**

Date of publication of application:
22.02.95 Bulletin 95/08

Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE**

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Stabilizer for acidic milk drinks.

A drink with an acidic pH based on an aqueous mixture of a vegetable extract, juice or infusion and milk products, characterised in that it includes:

- pectin,
- a polyol alginate, and
- at least one ester of a fatty acid selected from the group consisting of lauric, myristic, palmitic, caprylic and capric acids and mixtures of esters of the said fatty acids.

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The present invention relates to a drink with an acidic pH based on an aqueous mixture of a vegetable extract, juice or infusion and milk products.

Drinks based on the components listed above are desirable for their refreshing characteristics due to their mineral salt content resulting from the vegetable component and for their nutritional content provided by the milk proteins.

The production of such drinks, particularly on an industrial scale, however, is obstructed by problems inherent in the physical stability of mixtures of such components.

In order to provide a drink including the components listed above which is chemically and physically stable, the present invention provides a drink which is characterised in that it includes a) pectin, b) a polyol alginate, and c) at least one ester of a fatty acid selected from the group consisting of lauric, myristic, palmitic, caprylic and capric acids and mixtures of esters of the said fatty acids.

The drink which is the subject of the present invention has an acidic pH generally less than 5 and preferably between 3 and 4.5.

As the aqueous component of vegetable origin there may be used infusions of aromatic plants, particularly infusions of tea, Java jute, dog-rose and/or extracts or juices of fruits such as, for example, strawberries, raspberries, bilberries, cherries, apples, pineapples, pears, peaches and the like.

The milk derivative is typically constituted by milk, preferably skimmed (fat content of less than 0.3%) cream or yoghurt. In the preferred embodiment, the drink includes milk proteins and milk enzymes resulting from the addition of yoghurt as such to the drink, or milk proteins derived from the use of milk, preferably skimmed, and milk enzymes added in a suitable manner to cause the lactic fermentation of the drink, as will be described more fully below.

The use of the milk component, in addition to providing milk proteins, generally in quantities not higher than 3.5% by weight and preferably in quantities not higher than 2% by weight, also adds lipids to the drink, in concentrations generally not higher than 3.6% by weight, preferably not higher than 2% by weight.

The drink further includes carbohydrates selected from the group consisting of sucrose, dextrose, fructose, invert sugar, sorbitol and their mixtures. The calorific value of the drink is generally less than 100 kCal/100g, preferably less than 80 kCal/100g.

The components a), b) and c) are used in quantities sufficient to provide a physically and chemically stable mixture at the acidic pH value of the particular drink.

The pectin is generally used in concentrations of up to 1% by weight and preferably less than 0.3% by weight in the drink.

The polyol alginate preferably used is propylene glycol alginate in quantities of from 0.01 to 0.5% by weight, preferably less than 0.05% by weight.

Triglyceride esters are typically used as the fatty acid esters. Of the fatty acids it is preferred to use lauric acid, possibly mixed with esters of myristic, palmitic and caprylic acids. Mixtures of esters are preferred in which lauric acid constitutes at least 30% and preferably between 30 and 50% of the total fatty acid content.

Dried coconut milk may conveniently and to advantage be used as the source of the fatty acid ester, this being in the form of a powder obtained by dehydration, possibly after pasteurisation, of an emulsion constituted by coconut pulp and water. Dried coconut milk generally has a moisture content of less than 2%, a fat content generally up to 70% by weight, proteins in quantities normally up to 10% by weight and carbohydrates generally in quantities of up to 25% by weight. When the fatty acid ester content is provided with the use of dried coconut milk, the quantity added is generally between 0.1 and 5% by weight and preferably between 0.5 and 2% by weight.

It has been found that dried, powdered coconut milk is particularly advantageous because of its emulsifying characteristics which improve the stability of the mixture, particularly when it is used in combination with pectin and propylene glycol alginate at a pH of less than 5. Moreover its use contributes substantially to improving the palatability of the drink, to which it gives a pleasing flavour, while eliminating problems of aftertaste which may result from the presence of yoghurt or fermented milk.

A further subject of the invention is constituted by methods for the preparation of the drink.

More generally, the method includes the preparation of a phase based on the milk products, preferably yoghurt, and including pectin and the said fatty acid esters as additives, preferably provided by the addition of dried coconut milk and the separate preparation of a flavoured aqueous phase including a vegetable juice, extract or infusion, with the addition of propylene glycol alginate; the two phases are then mixed in the desired ratio, generally between 1:1 and 3:1 so as to provide a mixture having protein and lipid contents within the ranges mentioned above, preferably at a temperature not higher than 15°C.

Following the mixing, the mixture thus obtained is preferably pasteurised and homogenised after which any final flavouring agents may be added.

In the preferred embodiment, the drink is prepared by lactic fermentation carried out in situ. It has been found that lactic fermentation carried out in a dilute mixture over prolonged periods is suitable to give a stable drink having the desired organoleptic properties.

In this case the method of preparation of the drink according to the invention includes the preparation of an aqueous mixture based on a milk product, preferably skimmed milk and a vegetable juice, extract or infusion including the stabilisers a), b) and c) mentioned above, the mixture having a milk protein concentration of between 0.5 and 3.5% by weight, preferably not higher than 2% by weight and a total solids content preferably less than 25% and the subjection of the mixture to lactic fermentation by inoculation with milk enzymes.

In the preferred embodiment, the method includes the preparation of:

- a phase 1a), typically having an acidic pH of less than 5.5 including a vegetable infusion, possibly of fruit, and an alginate and the separate preparation of a phase based on milk products, preferably constituted by skimmed milk, with stabilising additives constituted by pectin and esters of the said fatty acids, preferably dried coconut milk.

The two phases 1a) and 1b) are mixed, preferably at a temperature below 15°C, so as to give a mixture with an acidic pH generally less than 5.

The mixing of the two phases is carried out so as to give a dilute suspension having a total solids content of preferably less than 25% and a milk-protein concentration generally between 0.5% and 3.5% by weight.

The suspension thus obtained is inoculated with milk enzymes and the suspension is subjected to prolonged fermentation at a temperature preferably between 40 and 50°C for a period of 3 to 10 hours. The fermentation step is preferably carried out so as to convert at least 40%, preferably at least 65%, of the lactose present (concentration from 0.5% to 1% by weight) to lactic acid.

Following the fermentation, the acidic mixture thus obtained, which typically has a pH of less than 4, is mixed with an aqueous phase 2) with an acidic pH, preferably less than 3.5, constituted by an aqueous suspension or solution of a vegetable infusion, extract or fruit juice. Again in this case the mixing of the phase 2) with the fermentation phase is carried out at a temperature below 15°C. The mixture thus obtained is then preferably pasteurised and homogenised.

Example 1

A drink is prepared having the following final composition expressed as percentages by weight:

- infusion of Java jute	65%
- yoghurt	17%
- dried coconut powder	1.5%
- propylene glycol alginate	0.05%
- pectin	0.1%
- sugars*	13%
- edible antioxidants and flavourings	to 100%

* includes a mixture of dextrose, sucrose, fructose, invert sugar and sorbitol.

total protein content	0.7%
total lipid content	1%
total carbohydrate content	14.50%

70 g of sucrose, 2 g of pectin and 30 g of dried coconut milk were dissolved in 340 g of low-fat yoghurt at 30°C.

The mixture thus obtained had a pH of about 4.4.

An aqueous phase was prepared separately including 1300g of Java jute infusion at 70°C, the remaining content being sugars and 1 g of propylene glycol alginate. The mixture was cooled to 10°C and had an acidic pH of about 3. The aqueous phase was mixed with the yoghurt phase at 10°C and the product thus obtained was pasteurised, for example at 80°C for about 3 minutes, followed by homogenisation preferably carried out in two stages at a temperature of about 70°C.

The homogenised product was cooled to 20 °C and then flavourings were added. It will be understood that further measures of fruit juices or fruit extracts may be added to the aqueous phase, preferably before mixing with the yoghurt phase.

The drink thus obtained had a pH of about 3.45 and a total solids content of about 16%.

The drink thus obtained, bottled in glass bottles under sterilised conditions, was kept at a conservation temperature in programmed cycles of between 16 and 35 °C for three months without showing any evidence of deterioration of its organoleptic characteristics, both with regards to its flavour and absence of separation of the phases.

Example 2

A drink was prepared including the following ingredients, expressed in percentages by weight:

- Java jute infusion	65%
- skimmed milk	17%
- dried coconut powder	1.5%
- propylene glycol alginate	0.05%
- pectin	0.1%
- sugars*	13%
- milk enzymes	0.15%
- fruit juices and fruit concentrate	2.5%
- various flavourings	to 100%

* includes a mixture of dextrose, sucrose, fructose, invert sugar and sorbitol.

total protein content	0.7%
total lipid content	1.0%

An aqueous phase was prepared including 1100 g of Java jute infusion to which the sugars, particularly invert sugar, dextrose, fructose and sorbitol and 1 g of propylene glycol alginate were added at 70 °C. This was cooled to 40 °C after which a portion of the total content of fruit concentrate was added and the mixture was cooled to 10 °C.

A phase based on skimmed milk was prepared separately at 70 °C and included 492 g of skimmed milk to which the measure of sucrose, the dried coconut milk and the pectin were added under agitation and the mixture was cooled to 10 °C.

The aqueous phase and the milk-based phase were mixed at 10 °C to give a mixture having a pH of about 5. After mixing, the mixture was inoculated with the enzyme dosage and fermentation was carried out at 44 °C for about 8 hours. Fermentation was stopped by cooling to 10 °C. A phase constituted by an aqueous infusion of about 800 g of Java jute was prepared separately and in this was dissolved part of the total quantity of propylene glycol alginate, sucrose and the remaining quantity of the fruit concentrate, the mixture being cooled to 10 °C. The phase thus obtained was mixed at 10 °C with the phase obtained from the fermentation. After this the mixture was pasteurised, preferably at 80 °C for 3 minutes, and homogenised, preferably at 70 °C in 2 stages.

After cooling to 20 °C, the further quantity of flavourings was added and the drink thus obtained could be packaged in sterilized bottles.

The final drink had a pH of about 3 and a total solids content of 17.5%.

Stability tests carried out by subjecting the drink to temperature cycles of between 16 and 35 °C for an extended period of time showed an absence of degradation, both in terms of aroma and flavour and physical properties.

Claims

1. A drink with an acidic pH based on an aqueous mixture of a vegetable extract, juice or infusion and milk products, characterised in that it includes:
 - a) pectin,

b) a polyol alginate, and

c) at least one ester of a fatty acid selected from the group consisting of lauric, myristic, palmitic, caprylic and capric acids and mixtures of esters of the said fatty acids.

- 5 2. A drink according to Claim 1, characterised in that it includes a mixture of two or more esters of the said fatty acids, in which the ester of lauric acid constitutes at least 30% by weight of the total ester content.
3. A drink according to Claim 1, in which the fatty acid esters are triglycerides.
- 10 4. A drink according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, in which the fatty acid ester component is provided by the use of dried coconut milk.
5. A drink according to Claim 4, including from 0.1 to 5% by weight of dried coconut milk.
- 15 6. A drink according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, characterised in that it includes up to 1% by weight of pectin.
7. A drink according to any one of the preceding Claims, in which the alginate is propylene glycol alginate and is present in quantities of from 0.01 to 0.5% by weight.
- 20 8. A drink according to any one of the preceding Claims, in which the sugars are selected from sucrose, dextrose, fructose, invert sugar, sorbitol and their mixtures.
- 25 9. A drink according to any one of the preceding Claims, in which the infusion is selected from infusions of tea, Java jute and dog-rose.
10. A drink according to any one of the preceding Claims, having a pH of less than 5 and preferably between 3 and 4.5.
- 30 11. A drink according to any one of the preceding Claims, in which the milk product is skimmed milk further including milk enzymes.
12. A drink according to any one of the preceding Claims, having a protein content of not more than 2% by weight and a lipid content of not more than 2% by weight.
- 35 13. A drink according to any one of Claims 1 to 10, in which the milk product is low-fat yoghurt.
14. A drink according to Claim 11 or Claim 12, characterised in that it can be made by lactic fermentation of a dilute suspension obtained by mixing a phase based on skimmed milk and a flavoured infusion in the presence of the said stabilizers a), b) and c).
- 40 15. A drink according to claim 14, which can be made by lactic fermentation carried out to a stage at which at least 40% by weight of the lactose is converted.
- 45 16. A method for the preparation of a drink based on an aqueous mixture of a vegetable extract, juice or infusion and milk products, characterised in that it includes the steps of:
 - a) preparing an aqueous sugar composition including the vegetable extract, juice or infusion, sugars and a polyol alginate,
 - 50 b) preparing separately a composition including a milk product, pectin and at least one ester of a fatty acid selected from the group consisting of lauric, myristic, palmitic, caprylic and capric acids and mixtures of the said esters,
 - c) mixing the composition a) with the composition b) at a temperature not higher than 15 °C, preferably not higher than 10 °C, and
 - 55 d) pasteurising and homogenising the mixture thus obtained.
17. A method according to Claim 16, in which the milk-product-based phase includes low-fat yoghurt.

18. A method according to Claim 16, in which the milk-product-based phase includes skimmed milk and in which the product of the mixture of phases a) and b) is fermented by inoculation with milk enzymes.

19. A method according to Claim 18, in which the fermentation is carried out at a temperature and for a time such as to convert at least 40% of the lactose present originally.

20. A method according to Claim 18, in which an aqueous solution of a vegetable extract, juice or infusion having an acidic pH is added to the fermentation product.

21. A method for the preparation of a drink according to any one of Claims 1 to 12, including the step of preparing an aqueous mixture based on milk and a vegetable juice, extract or infusion including the stabilizers a), b) and c) and subjecting the mixture to lactic fermentation by inoculation with milk enzymes.

22. A method according to Claim 21, in which the mixture has a total solids content of not more than 25% by weight.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 11 1690

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	DATABASE WPI Week 8311, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 83-26304K & JP-A-58 020 180 (CALPIS SHOKUHIN KOG) 5 February 1983 * abstract *	1, 3, 8, 10-12	A23L2/44 A23C9/154 A23C9/137
Y	DATABASE WPI Week 8510, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 85-058049 & JP-A-60 012 930 (SAN EI CHEM IND KK) 23 January 1985 * abstract *	1, 3, 8, 10-12	
A	EP-A-0 385 051 (FRILK(R) S.A.) * example 1 *	16	
A	DATABASE WPI Week 8309, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 83-21572K & JP-A-58 013 358 (KUBUN KK) 25 January 1983 * abstract *	16	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) A23L A23C
A	DATABASE WPI Week 8951, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 89-374561 & JP-A-1 281 033 (T. KATO) 13 November 1989 * abstract *		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 25 October 1994	Examiner Alvarez Alvarez, C
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons * : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 11 1690

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	DATABASE WPI Week 8549, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 85-306098 & JP-A-60 210 955 (CALPIS SHOKUHIN KOG) 23 October 1985 * abstract * ---		
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
BERLIN	25 October 1994	Alvarez Alvarez, C	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	